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HAND-BOOK OF THE HALL OF FAME

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS
NEW YORK CITY

[Third Edition]



PUBLISHED BY
THE HALL OF FAME
ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON
DIRECTOR

331 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

1925

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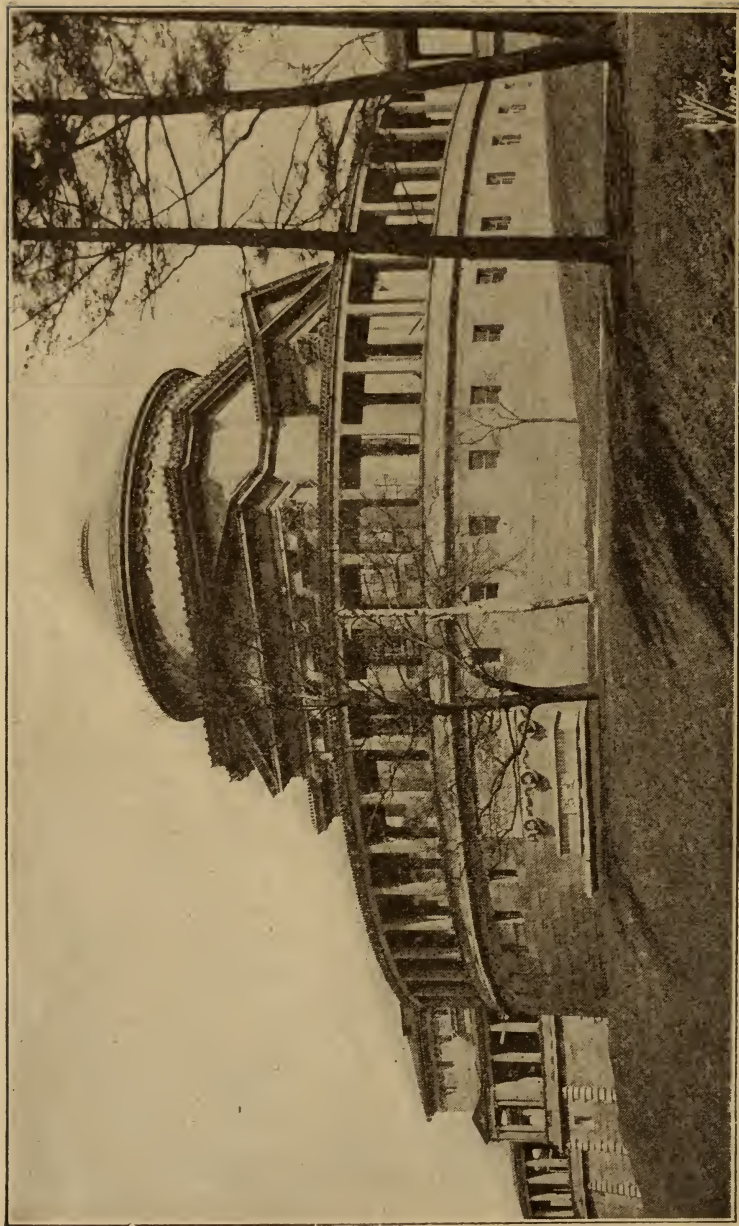


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COLONNADE OF THE HALL OF FAME AND LIBRARY OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

McKim, Mead and White, Architects

FOREWORD

The colonnade and massive substructure which constitute the Hall of Fame and the Museum of the Hall of Fame form an important and distinctive feature of the western group of New York University Buildings at University Heights, making that group, the dominating feature of which is the Memorial Library, one of surpassing architectural beauty. To this commanding site the undergraduate colleges were moved in 1894 from their old location at Washington Square.

While New York University holds the title to the Hall of Fame, it regards itself as a trustee under sacred obligations to administer the gift in such a manner as to conserve the patriotic and educational aims of the donor. The gift was to the American People, and the University in administering it keeps constantly in mind the fact that the Hall of Fame is a national and not a local institution.

THE STORY OF THE HALL OF FAME

In 1900 New York University announced a gift of \$100,000, later increased to \$250,000, for building a colonnade at New York University, on University Heights, overlooking the Palisades and the Hudson and Harlem River Valleys, the exclusive use of the colonnade with its substructure being to serve perpetually as the Hall of Fame for Great Americans.

It was then announced that 150 panels would be provided for memorial bronze tablets, 50 to be inscribed in 1900, provided 50 names should be approved by the judges then named, and at the close of every five years thereafter five additional tablets, so that the number would be complete about 2000 A.D.

By May 1, 1900, more than 1,000 nominations had been placed before the Senate of New York University by the public. The Senate, having secured the co-operation of approximately 100 well-known persons throughout the country as electors, submitted to them the 100 names which had received the largest public support, adding to these 100 selected by the Senate, and inviting the electors to suggest other candidates. This resulted in the submission of 234 names on the final list of nominations, and of these 29 received a majority of the votes and were elected.

In 1905 five names were added, in 1910, eight, in 1915, eight, and in 1920, six, making in all, up to 1921, a total of 56 names of men inscribed in the Hall of Fame. Meanwhile seven names of women had been chosen. Had the full quota been reached in the five elections already held, 70 would have been elected, and therefore, allowing for the seven women, the quota for 1925 is 12 names.

Under the Constitution governing the Hall of Fame, as it was first established, no foreign-born citizen was eligible to election. The Senate of New York University soon saw the injustice of this distinction and in 1904 it was decided to establish a Hall of Fame for Foreign-born Americans, but in 1914 this was abandoned, the constitution being amended by striking out every discrimination between native citizens and those of foreign birth.

In 1904 New York University set apart a site for a Hall of Fame for Women, but in 1922, after the seven names had been chosen, all discrimination as to sex in future elections was abolished and in the same year it was decided to classify the names of the women with those of the men.

In 1922 also the margin of time after death at which a person becomes eligible to election was extended from ten to twenty-five years.

RULES FOR ELECTIONS

The electorate of the Hall of Fame has been a distinguished one, containing many names that without doubt will eventually be recorded in the Hall of Fame. Since 1900 many of the electors then appointed have died, and a few have resigned, but of the original electorate 34 served in the 1920 election. The present electorate represents every State.

The Electors of the Hall of Fame, consisting of approximately one hundred persons, are appointed by the Senate of New York University in the year preceding each quinquennial year, in approximately equal numbers, from the following seven groups of citizens, and are thus classified: (1) Authors, Editors and Artists, (2) Presidents of Universities and Colleges, (3) Historians and Professors of History, (4) Scientists, (5) Jurists, (6) High

Public Officials, (7) Men and Women of Affairs. No person connected with New York University is eligible as an Elector.

The Director of the Hall of Fame invites from the public the presentation of names to be inscribed in the Hall of Fame. Such names must be submitted between February 1 and March 15 of the year of the quinquennial election, and must be sent to the Director of the Hall of Fame on a form to be obtained from him.

All names received from the public are placed before the Senate of New York University, and every name approved for presentation by two members of the Senate is placed upon a preliminary list of nominations which is sent by April 1 of the quinquennial year to a Committee on Nominations.

The Senate assigns each name upon the preliminary lists to one of the following fifteen classes:

(1) Authors, Editors, (2) Educators, (3) Preachers, Theologians, (4) Philanthropists, Reformers, Home and Social Workers, (5) Scientists, (6) Engineers, (7) Physicians, Surgeons, (8) Inventors, (9) Missionaries, Explorers, (10) Soldiers, Sailors, (11) Lawyers, Judges, (12) Rulers, Statesmen, (13) Business Men, (14) Artists (Musicians, Sculptors, Painters, Architects, Illustrators, Etchers, Engravers, Actors), (15) Distinguished men and women outside the above classes.

A Committee on Nominations consisting of three Electors from each of the seven divisions of Electors is designated by the Senate. To this Committee of Twenty-One are to be submitted all names upon the preliminary list of nominations.

The Committee on Nominations will be requested to canvass this preliminary list and to vote for the

names considered worthy of a place upon the final ballot, and to return such list to the Director not later than May 1.

Names which have been placed in nomination which receive the votes of a majority of the twenty-one members of the Committee on Nominations are to be placed on the final ballot.

The formal ballot, containing the final list of nominations for the election, will be sent to each Elector on or before June 1 of the quinquennial year.

Each Elector will be requested to mark, sign and mail to the Director of the Hall of Fame the final ballot by October 1 following. Each name judged worthy to be inscribed in the Hall of Fame is to be marked with a cross, thus (X), before the name.

Votes must be received before October 15.

The choice of a name for inscription in the Hall of Fame will require a vote of three-fifths of the whole body of Electors.

Each name thus approved will be inscribed in the Hall of Fame unless disapproved before November 1 by a majority of the voting members of the Senate.

Museum of the Hall of Fame

In connection with the Hall of Fame it is planned, as funds may be provided, to establish a museum of sculpture, portraits and other important mementoes of the great Americans whose names have been placed in the Colonnade. The six rooms and long corridor of the granite edifice which form the ground story of the Hall of Fame are to be set aside for this purpose.

This plan gives opportunity for presentation by organizations and individuals of important memorabilia, which eventually will constitute one of the most valuable and important collections of Americana in the country.

Busts in the Colonnade

It is the plan of the University to invite appropriate organizations or individuals to present bronze busts of persons who have been elected to the Hall of Fame, these busts to surmount the bronze tablets which New York University has placed in the Colonnade at University Heights. Sixty-three such tablets have now been placed. On pages 42-45 is a list of the busts already unveiled.

Plan and Scope

The whole plan of the Hall of Fame is educational and patriotic. It is the purpose of those who have it in charge to conduct its elections with dignity, restraint, breadth of view and a sense of proportion and value. Since September, 1919, the institution has been under the direction of Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson, as successor to the late Dr. Henry Mitchell MacCracken, who originated the idea of the Hall of Fame.

Further information and documents relating to the Hall of Fame may be obtained from the Director at its Executive Office, 331 Madison Avenue, New York City.



SECTOR IN THE COLONNADE OF THE HALL OF FAME

AUTHORS

RALPH WALDO EMERSON*

1803-1882

The day is always his who works in it with serenity and great aims. The unstable estimates of men crowd to him whose mind is filled with the truth as the heaped waves of the Atlantic follow the moon.

(Elected in 1900 by 87 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.)

Ralph Waldo Emerson, poet and essayist, was born in Boston, May 25, 1803, and died at Concord, Mass., April 27, 1882. He was graduated at Harvard when 18 years of age. In 1829 he became a Unitarian minister, but after three years he retired from the ministry and spent his time in lecturing and writing. Among his chief books are "Representative Men," "English Traits," and "Conduct of Life." His poems are notable for both imagination and feeling. Because of the wisdom and philosophy of his essays, poems and addresses he was known as "the Sage of Concord."

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE

1804-1864

Living in solitude till the fulness of time, I still kept the dew of my youth and the freshness of my heart.

(Elected in 1900 by 73 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.)

Nathaniel Hawthorne, writer of romance, was born in Salem, Mass., July 4, 1804, and died at Plymouth, N. H., May 19, 1864. After graduation at Bowdoin in 1825 he lived at Salem, and later at Concord, Mass. He showed indomitable energy for writing, although he failed to receive encouragement until 1831. The first series of his "Twice-Told Tales" appeared in 1837. "The Scarlet Letter" and "The House of the Seven Gables" attained immediate success. He was United States Consul at Liverpool, England, 1853-57.

*NOTE—The names and dates and the quotations printed in Italics appear upon the bronze tablets in the Colonnade.

WASHINGTON IRVING

1783-1859

The intercourse between the author and his fellowmen is ever new, active, and immediate. Well may the world cherish his renown. It has been purchased by the diligent dispensation of pleasure.

(Elected in 1900 by 83 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.)

Washington Irving, historian and essayist, was born in New York City, April 3, 1783, and died at "Sunnyside," Tarrytown, N. Y., November 28, 1859. His first connected work, "The History of New York by Diedrich Knickerbocker," appeared in 1809 and was followed ten years later by the first parts of his "Sketch Book." Other works were "The Life of Washington," "The Life of Columbus," and "The Alhambra." He was appointed minister to Spain in 1842.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

1807-1882

*The distant mountains that uprear
Their lofty bastions to the skies
Are crossed by pathways that appear
As we to higher levels rise.*

*The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.*

(Elected in 1900 by 85 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.)

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, poet, was born in Portland, Me., February 27, 1807, and died at Cambridge, Mass., March 24, 1882. He was graduated at Bowdoin College, where he was professor, 1829-35. He was also professor of modern languages and literature at Harvard, 1836-1854. He translated Dante into English verse. Much of his poetry, which has wide popularity, has been translated into foreign languages.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

1819-1891

*No power can die that ever wrought for Truth;
Thereby a law of nature it became
And lives unwithered in its blithesome youth
When he who calls it forth is but a name.*

(Elected in 1905 by 59 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1907.)

James Russell Lowell, poet and critic, was born in Cambridge, Mass., February 22, 1819, and died at Cambridge, August 12, 1891. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1838 and at Harvard Law School in 1840; was editor of *The Atlantic Monthly* 1857-62, and of the *North American Review* 1863-72; published many poems and essays; was professor of French, Spanish and Belles-lettres at Harvard; was United States Minister to Spain, 1877-80, and to England, 1880-85. He was chosen Lord Rector of Saint Andrews in 1883.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER

1807-1892

*Making his rustic reed of song
A weapon in the war with wrong,
Yoking his fancy to the breaking plough
That beam-deep turned the soil
For Truth to spring and grow.*

(Elected in 1905 by 53 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1907.)

John Greenleaf Whittier, poet, was born in Haverhill, Mass., December 17, 1807, and died at Hampton Falls, N. H., September 7, 1892. He was a Quaker and was the editor of several newspapers and magazines, a member of the Massachusetts legislature and secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society. He preserved in narrative and ballad poems many American legends and traditions particularly of the New England colonies. He wrote many anti-slavery poems. He is often called "The Quaker Poet."

GEORGE BANCROFT

1800-1891

History interposes with evidence that tyranny and wrong lead inevitably to decay; that freedom and right, however hard may be the struggle, always prove resistless.

(Elected in 1910 by 53 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.)

George Bancroft, historian, was born at Worcester, Mass., October 3, 1800, and died at Washington, D. C., January 17, 1891. He was graduated at Harvard before his seventeenth birthday and then studied abroad. He founded the Round Hill School at Northampton, Mass. He was collector of the port of Boston, Secretary of the Navy under Polk, and gave orders for the occupation of California and Texas. He was minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain 1846-49, and to Berlin 1867-74. He wrote a History of the United States, and many other works.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT

1794-1878

*So live that when thy summons comes * * *
Thou go not like the quarry slave at night
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.*

(Elected in 1910 by 59 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.)

William Cullen Bryant, poet and editor, was born at Cummington, Mass., November 3, 1794, and died at New York, June 12, 1878. He was admitted to the bar in 1815 and published "Thanatopsis" in 1817. He was editor of the New York Evening Post. He traveled extensively in Europe and the Orient. He wrote many poems of nature and the inner life, among them "The Flood of Years." He translated the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" into English verse.

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER

1789-1851

I now feel mortified and grieved when I meet with an American gentleman who professes anything but liberal opinions as respects the rights of his fellow-creatures.

(Elected in 1910 by 62 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.)

James Fenimore Cooper, writer of romance, was born at Burlington, N. J., September 15, 1789, and died at Cooperstown, N. Y., September 14, 1851. He shipped on a merchantman and later won a commission as midshipman in the navy. His "Leatherstocking Tales" immortalized the American Indian, and his sea stories revolutionized the literature of the sea. His books have been translated into many languages.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

1809-1894

*Build thee more stately mansions,
O my soul,
As the swift seasons roll!
Leave thy low-vaulted past!*

(Elected in 1910 by 69 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.)

Oliver Wendell Holmes, poet and essayist, was born at Cambridge, Mass., August 29, 1809, and died at Boston, Mass., October 8, 1894. He was graduated at Harvard in medicine in 1836, and achieved national fame when he published his poem "Old Ironsides." He is the author of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" and of three novels. His "Chambered Nautilus," "The Last Leaf," "The Iron Gate" and one or two hymns gave him high rank as poet-philosopher; his works on medicine are still regarded as authoritative.

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY

1814-1877

I venture to hope that the lovers of human progress and the admirers of disinterested virtue may find encouragement in the deep-taied history of an heroic people in its most eventful period.

(Elected in 1910 by 51 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.)

John Lothrop Motley, historian, was born at Dorchester, Mass., April 15, 1814, and died in Dorset, England, May 29, 1877. He was graduated at Harvard, and attended Berlin and Göttingen universities; he was United States Minister to Austria 1861-67, and to Great Britain 1869-70. He was eminent as a historian of Holland, his best known works being "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," "History of the United Netherlands" and "The Life and Death of John of Barneveld."

EDGAR ALLAN POE

1809-1849

A poem deserves its title only inasmuch as it excites by elevating the soul.

(Elected in 1910 by 69 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.)

Edgar Allan Poe, poet and writer of short stories, was born at Boston, Mass., January 19, 1809, and died at Baltimore, Md., October 7, 1849. After leaving the University of Virginia, he enlisted in the army and rose to the rank of sergeant-major. He attended West Point, but was not graduated. He was editor of many papers and magazines. His romantic poetry and prose are among the classics of American literature and he ranks with Hawthorne as an imaginative genius. His better known works are "The Raven," "Tales of the Arabesque and Grotesque," and "The Murders in the Rue Morgue."

FRANCIS PARKMAN

1823-1893

The narrator must seek to imbue himself with the life and spirit of the time. He must himself be, as it were, a sharer or a spectator of the action he describes.

(Elected in 1915 by 68 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.)

Francis Parkman, historian, was born at Boston, Mass., September 16, 1823, and died there November 8, 1893. He was graduated at Harvard in 1844. He dedicated his life to the writing of American history and lived for a time among the American Indians. He was an Overseer of Harvard in 1868 and later became professor of horticulture there. Although in poor health and with his eyesight greatly impaired, he wrote "The Oregon Trail," "The Conspiracy of Pontiac," "France and England in the New World," "Montcalm and Wolfe," and "A Half-Century of Conflict."

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE

1811-1896

I would write something that would make this whole nation feel what a cursed thing slavery is.

(Elected in 1910 by 74 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.)

Harriet Beecher Stowe was born at Litchfield, Conn., June 14, 1811, and died at Hartford, Conn., July 1, 1896. In 1851-52 she published "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as a serial in the "National Era" of Washington. When issued in book form, more than half a million copies were sold within five years. It became a powerful factor in the anti-slavery agitation. Other stories by her were "The Minister's Wooing," and "Agnes of Sorrento."

SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS

1835-1910

Loyalty to petrified opinion never yet broke a chain or freed a human soul.

(Elected in 1920 by 72 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.)

Samuel Langhorne Clemens ("Mark Twain"), humorist and writer of fiction, was born in Florida, Mo., November 30, 1835, and died at Redding, Conn., April 21, 1910. He served as a pilot on the Mississippi River, as a reporter and editor in the West, and traveled extensively. He was one of the first seven members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. His better known works are "Tom Sawyer," "Innocents Abroad," "Huckleberry Finn," "Roughing It," "Life on the Mississippi," "A Connecticut Yankee at the Court of King Arthur," and "Joan of Arc." He is often called the "Dean of American Humor."

EDUCATORS

HORACE MANN

1796-1859

The Common School is the greatest discovery ever made by man. It is supereminent in its universality and in the timeliness of the aid it proffers. . . . The Common School can train up children in the elements of all good knowledge and of virtue.

(Elected in 1900 by 67 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.)

Horace Mann was born at Franklin, Mass., May 4, 1796, and died at Yellow Springs, Ohio, August 2, 1859. He was graduated at Brown University, was admitted to the bar and served in the Massachusetts legislature and in Congress. His great service to the cause of education was in the founding of the normal school system of Massachusetts. After being defeated for the governorship of that State as a candidate of the Free Soil party, he became president of Antioch College.

MARY LYON

1797-1849

There is nothing in the Universe that I fear but that I shall not know all my duty, or fail to do it.

(Elected in 1905 by 59 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1907.)

Mary Lyon was born at Buckland, Mass., February 28, 1797, and died at South Hadley, Mass., March 5, 1849. She began teaching when 18 years old and devoted her life to founding Mount Holyoke Female Seminary—now Mount Holyoke College—a place where girls could obtain an education at a low price. She was president of the Seminary for 12 years. She wrote many books on educational teaching and methods.

EMMA WILLARD

1787-1870

Reason and religion teach that we too are primary existences, that it is for us to move in the orbit of our duty around the holy center of perfection, the companions not the satellites of men.

(Elected in 1905 by 50 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1907.)

Emma Willard, one of the pioneers in the education of girls, was born at Berlin, Conn., February 23, 1787, and died at Troy, N. Y., April 15, 1870. She was principal of a girls' academy at Middlebury, Vt.; caused the founding of the seminary at Waterford, N. Y.; was principal of the Troy Female Seminary and helped found a seminary at Athens, Greece. Her school books have been translated into most of the European and Asiatic languages.

MARK HOPKINS

1802-1887

What higher conception of virtue can we have than that at every point of a man's life his conscience should demand and he should render that love which is the fulfilling of the law.

(Elected in 1915 by 69 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.)

Mark Hopkins was born at Stockbridge, Mass., February 4, 1802, and died at Williamstown, Mass., June 17, 1887. After graduation at Williams College he began the practise of medicine in New York City, but gave it up to take the chair of moral philosophy and rhetoric at Williams. In 1836 he became president of the college, serving until 1872. He lectured before many scientific and literary associations. He wrote "Evidences of Christianity," "The Law of Love, and Love as a Law," etc.

ALICE FREEMAN PALMER

1855-1902

The smallest village, the plainest home, give ample space for the resources of the college-trained woman.

(Elected in 1920 by 53 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.)

Alice Freeman Palmer was born at Colesville, N. Y., February 21, 1855, and died at Paris, France, December 6, 1902. She was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1876, was principal of the East Saginaw, Mich., High School, president of Wellesley College, and non-resident dean of the Woman's Department of the University of Chicago. She took an active interest in educational and reform movements and institutions, was a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Education and lectured on educational and municipal topics.

PREACHERS, THEOLOGIAN

JONATHAN EDWARDS

1703-1758

God is the head of the universal system of existence, from whom all is perfectly derived and on whom all is most absolutely dependent, whose Being and Beauty is the sum and comprehension of all existence and excellence.

(Elected in 1900 by 82 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.)

Jonathan Edwards was born at East Windsor, Conn., October 5, 1703, and died at Princeton, N. J., March 28, 1758. After his graduation at Yale, he studied theology and was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, and for twenty-three years occupied a pulpit at Northampton, Mass. He was an arduous student and a voluminous writer, and his sermon, "God Glorified Man's Dependence" started a religious revival which spread through the colonies and Great Britain. He served a month as president of Princeton. His most famous work is the "Essay on the Freedom of the Will."

HENRY WARD BEECHER

1813-1887

It matters little to me what school of theology rises or falls, so only that Christ may rise in all his Father's glory, full-orbed upon the darkness of this world.

(Elected in 1900 by 64 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.)

Henry Ward Beecher was born at Litchfield, Conn., June 24, 1813, and died at Brooklyn, N. Y., March 8, 1887. After his graduation at Amherst College, he studied at Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, and after serving as pastor of two western churches, in 1847 he became pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church in Brooklyn, where the power of his personality and his rare eloquence drew large congregations. He spoke for the causes of freedom, temperance, civic honesty and the Union.

WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING

1780-1842

I think of God as the Father and Inspirer of the Soul—of Christ as its Redeemer and model; of Christianity as given to enlighten, perfect, and glorify it.

(Elected in 1900 by 58 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.)

William Ellery Channing was born at Newport, R. I., April 7, 1780, and died at Bennington, Vt., October 2, 1842. He was graduated at Harvard, where he distinguished himself in debate, and then took up the study of theology, becoming the leader of the movement in the Congregational Church in New England known as Unitarianism. He was an ardent Abolitionist, and championed temperance and education. His writings have been translated into many foreign languages.

PHILLIPS BROOKS

1835-1893

If you limit the search for truth and forbid men anywhere, in any way, to seek knowledge, you paralyze the vital force of truth itself.

(Elected in 1910 by 60 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.)

Phillips Brooks was born at Boston, Mass., November 13, 1835, and died there, January 23, 1893. He was graduated at Harvard and at the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Va. He was rector of two churches in Philadelphia before becoming rector of Trinity Church in Boston, which church he served until he became Bishop of Massachusetts. As a pulpit orator he was almost unrivaled. He was the author of many books. In his early manhood he was an ardent Abolitionist and took a prominent part in the Republican campaign for Frémont.

ROGER WILLIAMS

1607-1684

To proclaim a true and absolute soul freedom to all the people of the land impartially so that no person be forced to pray nor pay otherwise than as his soul believeth and consenteth.

(Elected in 1920 by 66 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.)

Roger Williams was born in Wales, probably in 1607, and died at Providence, R. I., in March, 1684. He was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge University, and came to this country in 1631 after trouble with the ecclesiastical and civil authorities in England. He left Massachusetts in 1636 to seek religious freedom and founded Rhode Island, opening that colony in 1656 to any one seeking toleration of religious opinion.

PHILANTHROPISTS, REFORMERS

PETER COOPER

1791-1883

The great object I desire to accomplish is to open the avenues of scientific knowledge to youth (and so unfold the volume of nature), so that the young may see the beauties of Creation, enjoy its blessings, and learn to love the Author.

(Elected in 1900 by 69 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.)

Peter Cooper was born at New York City, February 12, 1791, and died there April 4, 1883. After a meagre schooling he engaged in manufacturing, founding the Canton Iron Works, where the first locomotive engine in America was built. He was president of the first Atlantic Cable Company. He founded Cooper Union in New York City. He ran for the presidency of the United States in 1876.

GEORGE PEABODY

1795-1869

Looking forward beyond my stay on earth I see our country becoming richer and more powerful. But to make her prosperity more than superficial, her moral and intellectual development should keep pace with her material growth.

(Elected in 1900 by 74 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.)

George Peabody was born at Danvers,—now Peabody,—Mass., February 18, 1795, and died at London, England, November 4, 1869. After serving as a clerk in several stores in this country he became owner of the business of Elisha Riggs. In 1837 he established the banking house of George Peabody in London. He founded the Peabody Institute and Library of Baltimore, gave large sums to institutions of learning and financed many scientific expeditions. His greatest gift was the "Peabody Fund" for education.

FRANCES ELIZABETH WILLARD

1839-1898

Were I asked to define in a sentence the thought and purpose of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, I should reply it is to make the whole world homelike.

(Elected in 1910 by 55 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.)

Frances Elizabeth Willard was born at Churchville, N. Y., September 28, 1839, and died at New York City, February 18, 1898. She was a graduate of the Northwestern Female College, professor of esthetics in Northwestern University and dean of the women's college there. She was made secretary of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in 1874 and became its president in 1879. She founded the World Christian Union and was a strong supporter of equal suffrage.

SCIENTISTS

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON

1785-1851

The productions of nature soon became my playmates. I felt that an intimacy with them not consisting of friendship, merely, but bordering on phrenzy, must accompany my steps through life.

(Elected in 1900 by 67 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.)

John James Audubon, naturalist, was born at Les Cayes, Santo Domingo, April 26, 1785, and died at New York City, January 27, 1851. Although nominally engaged in commercial ventures, his time was spent in ornithological investigation, and after a struggle with poverty he published his "Birds of America" in London; later he published in Edinburgh his "Ornithological Biographies." Many European societies devoted to science and art made him an honorary member or foreign associate.

ASA GRAY

1810-1888

I confidently expect that in the future even more than in the past, faith in an order, which is the basis of science, will not be dissevered from faith in an Ordainer, which is the basis of religion.

(Elected in 1900 by 51 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.)

Asa Gray, botanist, was born at Paris, N. Y., November 18, 1810, and died at Cambridge, Mass., January 30, 1888. Although a graduate of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, he devoted all his spare time to the study of botany and became curator of the New York Lyceum of Natural History. He was professor of natural history at Harvard 1842-88. He received Academic honors from Edinburgh, Cambridge and Oxford. He was president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was honored by many European countries.

LOUIS AGASSIZ

1807-1873

Scientific investigation should be inspired by a purpose as animating to the general sympathy as was the religious zeal which built the Cathedral of Cologne and the Basilica of St. Peter.

(Elected in 1915 by 65 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.)

Louis Agassiz, zoölogist, was born at Motier, Switzerland, May 28, 1807, and died at Buzzard's Bay, Mass., December 14, 1873. He early showed a strong leaning toward zoölogy, and after being graduated in medicine at Munich, he began an intensive study of natural history. He was professor of Zoölogy at Harvard. He founded a summer school for the study of zoölogy. He ranks as the most influential of American naturalists, and is regarded as a great teacher and inspirer of scientists.

JOSEPH HENRY

1799-1878

I may say I was the first to bring the electro magnet into the condition necessary to its use in telegraphy and also to point out its application to the telegraph.

(Elected in 1915 by 56 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.)

Joseph Henry, inventor of the electro magnet, was born at Albany, N. Y., December 17, 1799, and died at Washington, D. C., May 13, 1878. He studied chemistry, anatomy, and physiology and taught in a number of academies. He was the first to demonstrate an electro magnet wound with silk-covered wire, and he perfected the magnetic telegraph. He was secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, an authority on acoustics, and president of the National Academy of Sciences and of the Philosophical Society of Washington.

MARIA MITCHELL
1818-1889

Every formula which expresses a law of nature is a hymn of praise to God.

(Elected in 1905 by 48 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1907.)

Maria Mitchell was born at Nantucket, Mass., August 1, 1818, and died at Lynn, Mass., June 28, 1889. She frequently assisted her father in his astronomical observations and was librarian of the Nantucket Athenæum for 20 years, and was professor of astronomy at Vassar College 1865-88. (She discovered a comet in 1847.) In 1848 she was elected to honorary membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. At one time she was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Women. She received the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth and Columbia.

ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS

JAMES BUCHANAN EADS
1820-1887

I cannot die; I have not finished my work.

(Elected in 1920 by 51 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.)

James Buchanan Eads, engineer, was born at Lawrenceburg, Ind., May 23, 1820, and died at Nassau, New Providence, March 8, 1887. He early designed some useful boats for raising sunken steamers, and during the Civil War he built many ironclads for the Union forces. He built an arched bridge over the Mississippi River at St. Louis, improved the delta of the South Pass of the Mississippi and planned the deepening of that river from its delta to the mouth of the Ohio. He was the first American to receive the Albert Medal of the Society of Arts (London).

PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS

WILLIAM THOMAS GREEN MORTON

1819-1868

I leave it to surgeons and physicians to speak the praises of ether in the various operations in which it is now universally used, whenever the relief of pain is an object of importance.

(Elected in 1920 by 72 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.)

William Thomas Green Morton was born at Charlton, Mass., August 19, 1819, and died at New York City, July 15, 1868. He was the first to give to the world a demonstration of the use of sulphuric ether as a practical surgical anæsthetic in a major operation performed in the Massachusetts General Hospital in 1846. The French Academy of Sciences gave the Montyon prize to Dr. Morton for the application of ether to surgical operations.

INVENTORS

ROBERT FULTON

1765-1815

To direct the genius and resources of our country to useful improvements, to the sciences, the arts, education, the amendment of the public mind and morals, in such pursuits lie real honor and the nation's glory.

(Elected in 1900 by 86 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.)

Robert Fulton, inventor of the steamboat, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., November 14, 1765, and died at New York City, February 24, 1815. His first invention was made at the age of 13, when he equipped a fishing boat with paddle wheels. His first steamboat was launched on the River Seine, but was unsuccessful. In 1807 he launched the "Clermont" on the Hudson River. The first steam-propelled warship was built from his plans.

SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE

1791-1872

I am persuaded that whatever facilitates intercourse between the different portions of the human family will have the effect under the guidance of sound moral principles to promote the best interests of man.

(Elected in 1900 by 82 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.)

Samuel Finley Breese Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph, was born at Charlestown, Mass., April 27, 1791, and died at New York City, April 2, 1872. He was graduated at Yale and took up the study of painting, becoming first president of the National Academy of Design. He was a professor in New York University and invented the telegraph in the old building of the University in Washington Square. In 1837 he exhibited a perfected electric telegraph instrument. He was the originator of submarine telegraphy. He received high honors from many European nations.

ELI WHITNEY

1765-1825

The machine, it is true, operates in the first instance, on mere physical elements, to produce an accumulation and distribution of property. But do not all the arts of civilization follow in its train?

(Elected in 1900 by 69 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.)

Eli Whitney was born at Westborough, Mass., December 8, 1765, and died at New Haven, Conn., January 8, 1825. In 1792 he invented the cotton gin, which revolutionized the cotton industry. He failed to enjoy the fruits of his invention because of a robbery. In 1798 he began manufacturing firearms at New Haven, Conn; these weapons were the standard arms of the period. He was graduated at Yale in 1792.

ELIAS HOWE

1819-1867

Be it known that I have invented a new and useful machine for sewing seams in cloth and other articles requiring to be sewed, and I do hereby declare a full and exact description thereof.

(Elected in 1915 by 61 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.)

Elias Howe, inventor of the sewing machine, was born at Spencer, Mass., July 9, 1819, and died at Brooklyn, N. Y., October 3, 1867. He began life as a machinist. He secured his first patent in 1846 and immediately became involved in a number of lawsuits, so that it was not until 1860 that he reaped any benefit from his invention. He served throughout the Civil War as a private. He founded a sewing machine plant at Bridgeport, Conn.

MISSIONARIES, EXPLORERS

DANIEL BOONE

1735-1820

May the same Almighty Goodness which has turned a cruel war into peace banish the accursed monster War from all lands.

(Elected in 1915 by 52 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.)

Daniel Boone, explorer, was born in Bucks County, Pa., February 11, 1735, and died in Missouri, September 26, 1820. He explored the headwaters of the Tennessee River and of the Kentucky River valley and made it possible for pioneers to settle the land by his work among the Indians. He fought in the Revolution with the rank of Colonel. In his later years he explored what is now the State of Missouri. Five generations of his descendants were about him at his death.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS

DAVID GLASCOE FARRAGUT 1801-1870

As to being prepared for defeat, I certainly am not. Any man who is prepared for defeat would be half defeated before he commenced. I hope for success, shall do all in my power to secure it, and trust to God for the rest.

(Elected in 1900 by 79 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.)

David Glascoe Farragut was born near Knoxville, Tenn., July 5, 1801, and died at Portsmouth, N. H., August 14, 1870. He served in the War of 1812, and in the Civil War commanded the fleets that forced the surrender of New Orleans and defeated the Confederate forces in Mobile Bay. He opened the Mississippi River to Federal boats. He received the rank of Admiral in 1866.

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT 1822-1885

I determined, first, to use the greatest number of troops practicable; second, to hammer continuously against the enemy until by mere attrition, if in no other way, there should be nothing left to him but submission.

(Elected in 1900 by 93 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.)

Ulysses Simpson Grant was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822, and died at Mount MacGregor, N. Y., July 23, 1885. His tomb is on Riverside Drive, New York City. He was graduated at West Point and served with distinction in the Mexican War. He rose from a colonelcy to be lieutenant-general of the Union forces which defeated Lee. He served two terms as President of the United States. Although not a literary man, in his "Memoirs" he left a valuable historic record. During his last illness he was made General of the Army (retired).

ROBERT EDWARD LEE

1807-1870

Duty then is the sublimest word in our language. Do your duty in all things. You cannot do more. You should never wish to do less.

(Elected in 1900 by 68 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.)

Robert Edward Lee was born at Stratford, Va., January 19, 1807, and died at Lexington, Va., October 12, 1870. He was graduated at West Point, won a colonelcy in the Mexican War, was superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, guarded the Texas frontier and captured John Brown. He resigned his commission to take command of the Virginia forces when that State seceded, and later became commander-in-chief of the Confederate Army. After the Civil War he became president of Washington College, Virginia, now called Washington and Lee University.

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN

1820-1891

War is cruelty and you cannot refine it. I want peace and believe it can only be reached through union and war, and I will ever conduct war with a view to perfect and early success.

(Elected in 1905 by 58 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1907.)

William Tecumseh Sherman was born at Lancaster, Ohio, February 8, 1820, and died at New York City, February 14, 1891. He was graduated at West Point, served in California during the Mexican War, and was superintendent of the Louisiana Military Academy but resigned when Louisiana seceded. He was commissioned colonel in 1861 and major-general in 1862. He fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg and Chattanooga, and as Commander of the Army of the Tennessee invaded Georgia and marched from Atlanta to the Sea. He was made lieutenant-general 1866, and General, 1869.

LAWYERS, JUDGES

JAMES KENT

1763-1847

We ought not to separate the science of public law from that of ethics. States or bodies politic are to be considered as moral persons having a public will capable and free to do right and wrong.

(Elected in 1900 by 65 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.)

James Kent was born in Putnam County, N. Y., July 31, 1763, and died at New York City, December 12, 1847. He lectured on law at Columbia College. He was appointed master in chancery and in 1798 was placed on the bench of the New York Supreme Court; in 1804 he became chief justice of the New York Supreme Court. He was Chancellor of the State of New York in 1814. He was the author of "Commentaries on American Law."

JOHN MARSHALL

1755-1835

The Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof are supreme; they control the constitutions and laws of the respective States and cannot be controlled by them.

(Elected in 1900 by 91 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.)

John Marshall was born in Fauquier County, Va., September 24, 1755, and died at Philadelphia, July 6, 1835. He served as an officer in the Revolution. Taking up the study of law he soon became head of the Virginia bar. He was United States envoy to France and a member of Congress. He declined the attorney-generalship tendered him by Washington, but served as Secretary of State during part of John Adams's administration. He became Chief Justice of the United States, serving from 1801 until his death.

JOSEPH STORY

1779-1845

The founders of the Constitution, with profound wisdom, laid the corner-stone of our national republic in the permanent independence of the judicial establishment.

(Elected in 1900 by 64 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.)

Joseph Story was born at Marblehead, Mass., September 18, 1779, and died at Cambridge, Mass., September 10, 1845. After being graduated at Harvard he began the study of the law. He served in the Massachusetts legislature and in the House of Representatives. He was associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1811-45. He was a prolific writer of works that rank with the highest authorities on law; they have been translated into many languages.

RUFUS CHOATE

1799-1859

The profession of the Bar has seemed to possess a two-fold nature. It has resisted despotism and yet taught obedience. It has recognized the rights of man, and yet has reckoned it always among the most sacred of those rights to be shielded and led by the divine nature and immortal reason of law.

(Elected in 1915 by 52 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.)

Rufus Choate was born at Essex, Mass., October 1, 1799, and died at Halifax, N. S., July 13, 1859. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College. He served a term in the House of Representatives and succeeded Daniel Webster in the United States Senate. He was a distinguished orator, his chief speeches being on the Oregon boundary, the tariff, the Fiscal Bank bill, the Smithsonian Institution and the annexation of Texas.

RULERS, STATESMEN

JOHN ADAMS

1735-1826

As a government so popular can be supported only by universal knowledge and virtue, it is the duty of all ranks to promote the means of education as well as true religion, purity of manners, and integrity of life.

(Elected in 1900 by 62 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.)

John Adams was born at Braintree, Mass., October 30, 1735, and died at Quincy, Mass., July 4, 1826. He opposed the Stamp Act, was a member of the First and Second Continental Congresses and was one of the committee that drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was one of the negotiators of the treaty of peace with Great Britain and was the first American minister to the Court of St. James and the first Vice-President of the United States, serving two terms. He was the second President of the United States (1797-1801).

HENRY CLAY

1777-1852

That patriotism which, catching its inspiration from the immortal God, animates and prompts to deeds of self-sacrifice, of valor, of devotion, and of death itself,—that is, public virtue, that is the sublimest of all public virtues.

(Elected in 1900 by 74 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.)

Henry Clay was born in Hanover County, Va., April 12, 1777, and died at Washington, D. C., June 29, 1852. He served several terms in the House of Representatives and in the United States Senate, where he distinguished himself by his extraordinary ability and rare eloquence. He was conspicuous in his effort to settle the slavery question through compromise measures. He was Secretary of State under John Quincy Adams and was three times defeated for the Presidency.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

1706-1790

This Constitution can end in despotism, as other forms have done before it, only when the people shall become so corrupted as to need despotic government, being incapable of any other.

(Elected in 1900 by 94 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.)

Benjamin Franklin was born at Boston, January 17, 1705, and died at Philadelphia, April 17, 1790. He had a wide influence as editor, author, diplomat, scientist, public teacher and philosopher. He discovered electricity. He was a member of the committee which drew up the Declaration of Independence. As Ambassador to France he was one of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty recognizing the independence of the United States. He was also one of the commissioners who concluded peace between the United States and Great Britain.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

1743-1826

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

(Elected in 1900 by 91 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.)

Thomas Jefferson was born at Shadwell, Va., April 2, 1743, and died at Monticello, Va., July 4, 1826. He sat in the Virginia House of Burgesses from 1768 to the outbreak of the Revolution. He drafted the Declaration of Independence, served as a member of the Continental Congress, United States Minister to France, Secretary of State under Washington, Vice-President of the United States and as the third President of the United States (1801-1809). During his administration the Louisiana purchase was made.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

1809-1865

With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in.

(Elected in 1900 by 96 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.)

Abraham Lincoln was born in Hardin County, Ky., February 12, 1809, and died at Washington, D. C., April 15, 1865, the victim of an assassin's bullet. He served four terms in the Illinois legislature, and in 1847 entered the House of Representatives. His national career began in 1858, when he held a series of debates with Senator Douglas. He was elected President of the United States as a Republican in 1860, thus becoming the great Civil War President, to whose patience, wisdom and ability we owe the successful termination of the war. In 1863 he issued his Emancipation Proclamation. He was re-elected to the Presidency in 1864.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

1732-1799

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. Reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles.

(Elected in 1900 by 97 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.)

George Washington was born in Westmoreland County, Va., February 22, 1732, and died at Mount Vernon, Va., December 14, 1799, leaving no lineal descendants. He was a colonel in the French and Indian War, a member of the first and second Continental Congresses, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Revolution, presiding officer of the first Constitutional Convention and first President of the United States, 1789-1797.

DANIEL WEBSTER

1782-1852

I profess, in my career hitherto, to have kept steadily in view the prosperity and honor of the whole country, and the preservation of our Federal Union.

(Elected in 1900 by 96 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.)

Daniel Webster was born at Salisbury, N. H., January 18, 1782, and died at Marshfield, Mass., October 24, 1852. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1801. He practiced law in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, served several terms in the House of Representatives and in the United States Senate, and was Secretary of State during the administrations of Harrison, Tyler and Fillmore. He had a national reputation as an advocate and, on the floor of the Senate and elsewhere, was considered the greatest political orator of his time. He was a distinguished exponent and defender of the Constitution.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

1767-1848

I live in the faith and hope of the progressive advancement of Christian liberty and expect to abide by the same in death.

(Elected in 1905 by 60 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1907.)

John Quincy Adams was born at Braintree, Mass., July 11, 1767, and died at Washington, D. C., February 23, 1848. He was educated in the United States and abroad. He served in the Massachusetts Senate and in the United States Senate, was successively Minister to The Hague, to Prussia, to Russia and to England, was Secretary of State under Monroe and sixth President of the United States (1825-1829).

JAMES MADISON

1751-1836

Governments do better without kings and nobles than with them; religion flourishes in greater purity without than with the aid of government.

(Elected in 1905 by 56 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1907.)

James Madison was born at Port Conway, Va., March 16, 1751, and died at Montpelier, Va., June 28, 1836. After being graduated at Princeton, he studied theology, philosophy and the law. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention and one of the chief framers of the Constitution, of the Virginia Committee of Public Safety, a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Virginia, a member of the Continental Congress, Secretary of State under Jefferson and twice President of the United States (1809-1817). He wrote on many topics of public interest and was the author of the "Virginia Resolutions."

ANDREW JACKSON

1767-1845

Our Federal Union! It must and shall be preserved.

(Elected in 1910 by 53 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.)

Andrew Jackson was born in Waxhaw settlement, South Carolina, March 15, 1767, and died at "The Hermitage," Nashville, Tenn., June 8, 1845. He served in the House of Representatives and in the United States Senate, and was a supreme court judge in Tennessee. He was commissioned major general of the Tennessee troops and fought the Indians. He commanded the United States forces at the battle of New Orleans. He subjugated Florida and became its military governor. He served two terms as President of the United States (1829-1837). He was the successful opponent of nullification.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

1757-1804

The establishment of a constitution in time of profound peace by the voluntary consent of a whole people is a prodigy to the completion of which I look forward with trembling anxiety.

(Elected in 1915 by 70 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.)

Alexander Hamilton was born at Charles Town, Nevis, W. I., January 11, 1757, and died at New York City, July 12, 1804. He earned his own living when 12 years old, came to this country in 1772, and at once espoused the cause of the colonies, publishing pamphlets justifying their action. He served in the Revolution as personal aide to Washington. He originated the national system of taxation, served in the Continental Congress, in the Constitutional Convention and the New York Legislature. His contribution to the constructive policies of the Government was unexcelled by that of any other person. He was the first Secretary of the Treasury, and chief author of "The Federalist."

PATRICK HENRY

1736-1799

Give me liberty or give me death.

(Elected in 1920 by 57 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.)

Patrick Henry was born in Hanover County, Va., May 29, 1736, and died in Charlotte County, Va., June 6, 1799. After a series of failures in other lines of work he was admitted to the bar and elected to the House of Burgesses, where he made many notable speeches. He represented Virginia in the first Continental Congress, and commanded the Virginia troops in 1775-76. He served four terms as Governor of Virginia. He offered a series of resolutions declaring the Stamp Act unconstitutional and was a staunch and eloquent supporter of the Revolution.

MUSICIANS, PAINTERS, SCULPTORS, ETC.

GILBERT CHARLES STUART

1755-1828

The portrait of George Washington was undertaken by me. It had been indeed the object of the most valuable years of my life to obtain the portrait.

(Elected in 1900 by 52 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1901.)

Gilbert Charles Stuart was born at Narragansett, R. I., December 3, 1755, and died at Boston, Mass., July 27, 1828. He began the painting of portraits before he was 15 years old, but it was not until 1788 that he received recognition. Among his subjects, besides George Washington, were Robert Morris, John Trumbull, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, John Quincy Adams, Madame Jerome Bonaparte, John Adams and Joseph Story. His portraits are notably faithful.

CHARLOTTE SAUNDERS CUSHMAN

1816-1876

To be thoroughly in earnest, intensely in earnest in all my thoughts and in all my actions, whether in my profession or out of it, became my one single idea.

(Elected in 1915 by 53 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.)

Charlotte Saunders Cushman was born at Boston, Mass., July 23, 1816, and died there, February 18, 1876. She made her first appearance in opera in 1834, and appeared as Lady Macbeth in 1835. She toured the United States with Macready, playing Shakespearean rôles. Her repertoire included Romeo, Wolsey, and Hamlet, Meg Merrilies and Nancy Sykes. She is in the front rank of American tragedians.

AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDENS

1848-1907

*Too much time cannot be spent in a task that is to endure
for centuries.*

(Elected in 1920 by 67 votes. Tablet unveiled in 1921.)

Augustus Saint-Gaudens was born at Dublin, Ireland, March 1, 1848, and died at Cornish, N. H., August 3, 1907. When 13 years old he was apprenticed to learn cameo cutting. In 1871 he produced his first figure, called "Hiawatha." Among his better known works are the President Lincoln statue in Chicago, the Shaw monument in Boston, the Adams figure in Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, and the Sherman and Farragut statues in New York City. He was one of the first seven members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

BUSTS HITHERTO ERECTED

The busts hitherto placed in position are these:

ROBERT FULTON, by Jean-Antoine Houdon, unveiled September 29, 1909.

HORACE MANN, gift of Dr. Henry Mitchell MacCracken, unveiled May 30, 1907.

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT, by Henry M. Shrady; unveiled by Marshal Joseph-Jacques-Césaire Joffre, April 27, 1922. (Temporary bust.)

And these, placed May 20, 1922:

GEORGE WASHINGTON, by Jean-Antoine Houdon; gift of the Daughters of the American Revolution; unveiled by Field-Marshal Earl French of Ypres.

MARK HOPKINS, by Hans Hoerbst; gift of Williams College Alumni; unveiled by President Harry A. Garfield.

GILBERT CHARLES STUART, by Mrs. Laura Gardin Fraser; gift of many citizens; unveiled by Miss Cecilia Beaux.

EDGAR ALLAN POE, by Daniel Chester French; gift of J. Sanford Saltus; unveiled by Edwin Markham.

MARIA MITCHELL, by Emma F. Brigham; presented by William Mitchell Kendall; unveiled by President Henry Noble MacCracken of Vassar College.

Busts Erected May 22, 1923:

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, by Daniel Chester French; gift of the Authors' Club of Boston; unveiled by Dr. Edward Waldo Emerson, son of the poet. Address by Dr. Henry van Dyke.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, by Massey Rhind; gift of the late William A. Nash; unveiled by Colonel William C. Beecher, son of the former pastor of Plymouth Church; address by the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Plymouth Church.

FRANCIS ELIZABETH WILLARD, by Lorado Taft; gift of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union; unveiled by Mr. O. H. Willard, kinsman of Miss Willard; address by Miss Anna A. Gordon, President N. W. C. T. U.

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT, by James Earle Fraser and Thomas Hudson Jones; gift of citizens; unveiled by Major-General J. G. Harbord, U. S. A. (Retired), D. S. M., late Deputy Chief of Staff. (Permanent bust.)

ROBERT EDWARD LEE, by George T. Brewster; gift of the N. Y. Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy; unveiled by Dr. George Bolling Lee, grandson of the General; address by Hon. Martin W. Littleton, President of the Southern Society of New York.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, by Giuseppi Ceracchi; gift of the Alexander Hamilton Institute of New York; unveiled by Miss Mary Schuyler Hamilton, great-granddaughter of Hamilton; address by Dr. Talcott Williams.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by Augustus Saint-Gaudens; gift of the Union League Club of Chicago; unveiled by Mrs. Mary Lincoln Isham, granddaughter of Lincoln; address by His Excellency Monsieur J. J. Jusserand, Ambassador of the French Republic.

Busts Erected May 13, 1924:

JOHN ADAMS, by John Francis Paramino; gift of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the Revolution; unveiled by John Adams, great-great-grandson of President Adams; address by Professor William M. Sloane, President of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

PHILLIPS BROOKS, by Daniel Chester French; gift of Trinity Church, Boston; unveiled by Miss Josephine Brooks, niece of Bishop Brooks; address by the Rev. Leighton Parks, D.D.

SAMUEL LANGHORN CLEMENS (Mark Twain), by Albert Humphreys; gift of the Estate of Mark Twain; unveiled by his daughter, Mrs. Ossip Gabrilowitsch; address by Miss Agnes Repplier.

PETER COOPER, by Chester Beach; gift of Graduates of Cooper Union; unveiled by Miss Edith Cram, great-great-granddaughter of Cooper; address by R. Fulton Cutting, Esq., President of Cooper Union.

JAMES BUCHANAN EADS, by Charles Grafly; gift of the American Society of Civil Engineers; unveiled by James Eads Switzer, Esq., grandson of Captain Eads; address by Dr. George F. Swain, Professor of Civil Engineering at Harvard.

JOSEPH HENRY, by John Flanagan; gift of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; unveiled by Thomas A. Edison, Esq.; address by Frank P. Jewett, Past-President of the Institute.

ANDREW JACKSON, by Belle Kinney; gift of the Ladies' Hermitage Association of Nashville, Tenn.; unveiled by Mr. Albert Marble Jackson, great-grandson of the President; address by Hon. Norman H. Davis, former Acting-Secretary of State.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, by Robert Ingersoll Aitken; gift of the Jefferson Boys' Pilgrimage Committee and others, through the New York World; unveiled by Mrs. Francis O. Barton, great-great-granddaughter of President Jefferson; address by Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, President of the University of Virginia.

WILLIAM THOMAS GREEN MORTON, by Helen Farnsworth Mears; gift of members of the New York Academy of Medicine; unveiled by Mr. Bowditch Morton, grandson of Dr. Morton; address by Dr. William W. Keen, Past-President of the American Surgical Association.

ALICE FREEMAN PALMER, by Evelyn Longman; gift of Wellesley College; unveiled by Professor George H. Palmer, husband of Alice Freeman Palmer; address by Dr. James R. Angell, President of Yale University.

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HOW TO REACH THE UNIVERSITY

The Hall of Fame, which is situated on the Campus of New York University at University Heights, may be reached as follows:

1. By transfer from the West Side subway (Interborough) at 181st street to the University Avenue trolley which passes the Campus.

2. By the New York Central, Hudson River Division, from the Grand Central Terminal to University Heights Station; or by the West Side Elevated and the Putnam Division of the New York Central from Sedgwick Avenue to University Heights station.

3. From Grand Central Terminal by Lexington Avenue Subway (Jerome Avenue Express), transferring at 167th Street to the Sixth Avenue elevated to New York University station.

The University supplies guides to the Hall of Fame Saturday and Sunday afternoons.





